

indicated a plan by certain Mexicans, including officials, to resume the raids on the border west of Brownsville. Implicated in this plan, it was said, were some of the same men who participated in their last summer.

The routine of General Pershing's operations continued to-day, and more of the 2,300 troops ordered to Columbus by General Funston arrived at the frontier base. No additional troops had been ordered into this department to take their places on the border patrol, but such forces, it was learned to-day, had been requested by General Funston.

High grade officials here remained almost indifferent to the suggestion that the manifest hostility of Carranza's forces was due to work by agents of Felix Diaz or those of any other aspiring enemy of the de facto government. Department of Justice agents have failed to discover any tangible evidence that Diaz is making headway along the frontier, and all reports to army headquarters indicate that the officers of Carranza's garrisons, who are showing so marked an antagonism towards the Americans, are wholly loyal to the first chief.

General Funston has received reports showing movements of Carranza troops in the district penetrated by General Pershing, and orders have been sent to General Pershing that authorize him to prepare for any aggression. Carranza officials have given plausible reasons for moving the forces of General Arzulo Gomez eastward from Sonora, the troops of General Luis Herrera south from Chihuahua to Parral and a considerable force towards Casas Grandes.

DECISION TO BE BASED ON REPORT FROM SCOTT

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A decision as to whether American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico may be reached by President Wilson and his cabinet on Tuesday. This was indicated to-night when it was reported from San Antonio that Major-General Scott, sent by Secretary Baker to investigate the military problems confronting General Funston and his men, might be back in Washington in time for his report to be laid before their next meeting of the cabinet on that day.

Secretary Baker declined to discuss the probable outcome of General Scott's decision to hasten back to the capital without extending his quest for information beyond conferences with General Funston and his officers at department headquarters. Officials have consistently refused to say anything about the problems under consideration since the request for the withdrawal of the troops came from General Carranza.

It is known, however, from border advice that General Funston feels that he cannot go farther with the pursuit of Villa than he already has gone unless he is heavily re-enforced and his hands freed to some extent at least in dealing with problems of supply and information beyond the border. General Scott's decision to return at once generally was taken to mean that he had reached the same conclusion, and would so report to Secretary Baker.

PLANS FOR EXTENSIVE MOVEMENT REJECTED

In this connection it is recalled that President Wilson specifically rejected plans for a more extensive movement in pursuit of Villa, mapped out by the general staff immediately after the Columbus raid. The scope of those plans never has been revealed, but it generally is understood that they contemplated a virtual military occupation of all that part of Northern Mexico in which bandits might seek refuge. A big army would have been required, and the whole territory would have been swept thoroughly, so that no Villa follower could escape.

The administration felt, it has been reported, that any such movement as this was certain to lead to war with Mexico. The development of opposition to the smaller punitive expedition is held by administration officials to have borne out this view. This opposition, they point out, has developed despite a formal announcement by President himself that the sole object was the capture of Villa, and that the sovereignty of Mexico would not be imperiled.

There is no reason to believe that the administration changed its viewpoint. If General Scott recommends that the expedition either be freed of the restraints imposed by its friendly nature and largely re-enforced or withdrawn entirely, there seems little doubt that the latter course will be followed. Military officials on the border apparently take the same view of the probabilities of the situation. They already have estimated, according to United States papers, that General Pershing's men could be brought out in ten days without being exposed to serious danger of attack en route.

Secretary Baker gave out no dispatches from the border to-day, only routine matters were reported. The State Department also was without advice as to the military situation, although it received confirmation of the fact that Carranza's currency had dropped in value in Mexico City to 2 cents on the dollar. Officials said the financial outlook of the de facto government appeared to be increasingly gloomy.

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR STUDYING AMERICAN NOTE

(Continued From First Page.)

The Gazette refers editorially to the situation. It says:

"An understanding between Germany and America concerning the use of submarines hitherto has not been reached."

The Gazette repeats the frequently heard attacks on American neutrality, in connection with the delivery of munitions and the alleged compliance of the United States toward British arbitrariness, and concludes:

"American neutrality, carried out in this manner, is not of such a kind that Germany can sacrifice the most effective means of its naval warfare to it."

other countries; nothing, too, of the learned lawyer by happy surprise. Simple, strong words of a statesman.

"The right, the august imprescriptible right which the Pilgrim Fathers of the Mayflower brought from Europe, their sons are bringing back to us under a shield of iron forged by their own strong hands."

"Hail to you, American citizens, who march back into the history of Europe under a great arch, on the front of which Washington, Jefferson and so many others have carved the noblest claims of humanity!"

"What the Kaiser may decide to do is unimportant. Withdrawal or bombardment, it will be all the same in the end."

E. S. ASKS AUSTRIA ABOUT ATTACK ON THE EMPEROR

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, April 22 (via London).—Press dispatches from Vienna report that the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office has received a note from the United States dealing with the attack on the Russian bark, Imperator in the Mediterranean.

OLD TREATY OF PRUSSIA HAS SIGNIFICANCE NOW

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Discussion of the possibility of physical friction between Germany and the United States as a result of the submarine controversy develops the fact that the treaty of 1828 between the two nations contains special provisions with reference to a state of war. It is pointed out that, although that treaty was made with Prussia, its present validity has been recognized recently by the German empire in support of its controversial positions.

According to this view, the treaty of 1828, still in force, revived certain provisions of the earlier and superseded treaty of 1799. Among the articles thus revived were two, numbered, respectively, XXIII, and XXIV, providing particularly for the continuance of certain agreements even during war between the two countries. The general provision is thus expressed:

"And it is declared that neither the pretense that war dissolves all treaties nor any other whatever shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and nations."

One of the two articles thus described as defining sacred obligations even in case of war is devoted to provisions regarding the humane and reasonable treatment of prisoners of war. The other prescribes the rights of private persons and property after the beginning of actual hostilities.

TEXT OF 1799 TREATY AND WHAT IT PROVIDES

The text of article 23 of the treaty of 1799, as revived by article 12 of the treaty of 1828, and said to be still in force, is as follows:

"If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance, and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their homes or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy, into whose power by the event of war they may happen to fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price."

It is argued that the article cited, if mutually recognized as still valid, might, in the event of war, become of importance to one or the other, or both, of the belligerents. Nothing is specifically provided in the treaty to govern the status of enemy vessels in the ports of one of the belligerents at the outbreak of hostilities and capable of use as auxiliary cruisers.

BREAK WILL NOT ENDANGER TEUTONIC MERCHANT SHIPS

Merchant vessels belonging to Germany and Austria now interned in United States ports awaiting the end of the war would not be seized by this government in case of a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, according to government officials who have looked into the matter.

The seventy interned German and Austrian vessels would be seized by the United States only in case actual war were declared. It is pointed out, so the fears that these vessels would be pounced upon at the first diplomatic break is a bit premature, it is declared.

It is pointed out that these ships are not interned in the sense in which warships of belligerent powers are held in our ports, but are simply tied up under the protection of a neutral power until the war shall come to an end.

Any commander of a German or Austrian merchant vessel in American waters has a right to leave his safe harbor, if he chooses, and to seek another port. Where such merchant vessels fall under suspicion of being put to some unusual use, steps have been taken to put the officers and crews of such vessels under surveillance.

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DISMAY AMONG MEXICANS AS TROOPS CROSS BORDER

Officials Previously Convinced That Pershing's Expedition Was on Point of Withdrawal.

GAIVIRA FRANKLY CONCERNED

Confesses to Some Anxiety as to Effect Move Will Have on People. Situation of De Facto Government Becoming Precarious.

Carranza and Obregon in Personal Encounter

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

EL PASO, TEX., April 22.—General Gavira, commander of the Carranza troops at Juarez, is reliably reported to have received a telegram stating that wild disorder prevails in Mexico City, the result of an open breach between Carranza and his Minister of War, Alvaro Obregon. These two highest officials in the de facto government are said to have quarreled at a conference in the palace early this morning. A personal encounter followed, according to the report. When the news reached the populace, rioting such as followed the assassination of Francisco Madero on February 22, 1913, is said to have started.

The meager information obtainable here does not indicate what happened to either Carranza or Obregon.

EL PASO, TEXAS, April 22.—The crossing of additional American troops into Mexico from Columbus to-day caused a feeling approaching dismay among Mexican officials in Juarez, who were previously convinced that General Pershing's expedition was on the point of withdrawal. General Gavira, the Juarez commandant, was frank in his expressions of concern.

"I do not understand why additional troops are being sent in. I understand that the American government was considering the withdrawal of its forces, and this move puzzles me. I confess it causes me some anxiety, as I fear it will have an unfavorable effect on the Mexican people who will not be able to understand it any better than I."

American army officers here, while refusing to express a definite opinion on the troop movement, pointed out that it did not necessarily mean that the idea of recalling the Pershing expedition had been abandoned. One officer offered this as a possible explanation:

"We all realize that if the American troops begin to withdraw, it may excite the various bands of Villa followers who are still roaming about Northern Mexico and who will conclude that the American army is leaving because they have been defeated. This may excite them to attacks on our line of communications, which is very poorly protected. The additional troops sent into Mexico may be merely intended as a guard for our communications in the event of withdrawal."

Renewed anxiety was shown here to-day over the grave conditions in Mexico. Americans arriving from the border are unanimous in their statements that the situation of the de facto government is becoming exceedingly precarious, and that in every city they have passed through food riots were in progress.

One American who arrived here from Durango City described the conditions in that State as terrible. He said that the country people were flocking into the cities by thousands, there being nothing left to eat in the bandit-ravaged country.

"The feeling against the Americans," he said, "is running high and has been increased by the Parral incident. The Durango city papers published lurid accounts of what had happened. They said the 'gringos' had murdered 600 women and children, but had fled like cowards when the Mexican soldiers attacked them. These stories are believed by the people and have caused a situation which is making it dangerous for an American to remain in the interior. I have come out after spending fifteen years there, and I know others who have spent twice that time in Mexico who are leaving."

Reports reached here to-night that serious rioting had broken out in Mexico City.

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These reports came from Mexican sources and were, as usual, impossible to confirm.

UNITED STATES PREPARES FOR BREAK WITH GERMANY

(Continued From First Page.)

Washington remains one of tense expectancy. Officials are confident that before this time next week the issue will have been settled; that the United States will feel certain the safety of innocent noncombatants on the high seas is assured, or steps for a diplomatic break will have been taken.

Among the foreign diplomats here the effect of a break between the United States and Germany is a topic of wide interest. The consensus of opinion seems to be that diplomatic relations between the United States and the allies of Germany need not necessarily be affected.

MAY RENEW INQUIRY ALREADY MADE TO VIENNA

In regard to Austria, however, much is considered to depend upon the answer made by the Vienna government to the American inquiry regarding the attack upon the Russian bark Imperator, carrying two American citizens, one of whom was injured, early this week. No reply had been received to-day, and he may soon be instructed to renew the inquiry.

It is considered quite probable that Austria will be called to account should it develop that her submarines, too, have not been acting with a proper regard for the rights of non-combatants, the United States being determined that illegal submarine warfare, wherever and by whoever conducted, must cease.

An appointment was arranged to-day for Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to see President Wilson on Monday night to discuss some features of the foreign situation, but late to-day the Senator sent word to the White House that he had an engagement with the Chinese minister that night. He asked that the conference be arranged for another date, and he probably will see the President later in the week.

EMPLOYEES QUIT WORK

Great Plant of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company Closed Completely.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.—The great plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, in East Pittsburgh, closed completely to-day when the few thousand workmen who had forced their way by the strike pickets this morning returned to their homes. Even the shops where war munitions were being manufactured were closed. A drizzling rain drove thousands of strikers off the streets, and the village police force of a chief and nine men had little to do, while deputy sheriffs stood at factory entrances, but were not disturbed.

READY TO RENEW PURSUIT OR TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

Pershing Can Proceed Quickly in Chase of Villa or Lead Forces Out of Mexico.

DECISION UP TO WASHINGTON

Carranza Officials Report Situation Generally Quiet and Preparations Made to Suppress Any Disorders That Might Arise.

EL PASO, TEX., April 22.—Brigadier-General Pershing has made such disposition of his forces that the American punitive expedition is equally ready to-day to proceed quickly in pursuit of Villa or withdraw from Mexico when the future course of operations is determined by the administration at Washington. The troops can be retired from Mexico in ten days, according to army officers at Fort Bliss.

Carranza officials at Juarez reported the situation generally quiet throughout upper Mexico, and said every preparation has been made to suppress any disorders that might arise. The Parral district is being filled with Carranza troops, and guards have been thrown about mining properties.

A troop train left Juarez to-day with several hundred members of the Juarez garrison, who have been ordered to Casas Grandes. According to Mexican officials, these troops will replace the soldiers now there, who will be sent to Madera.

LULL ON BORDER PENDING ANNOUNCEMENT OF DECISION

Pending the report which General Scott is expected to make to the War Department to-day from San Antonio, and on which a decision will be reached as to whether the expeditionary force shall be withdrawn, there was a lull even in the ranks of the alarmists.

Villa has become a minor figure in the situation as far as El Paso is concerned. Those who do not believe he is dead are willing to admit that his prestige is gone, and that he has ceased to be a factor in Mexican affairs. Apart from the question of withdrawal of the American troops, interest here is directed to stories from Mexican sources dealing with the alleged spread of the Felix Diaz movement in Northern Mexico.

It seems certain that there is some basis for these stories, which are accepted as substantially true by American officials here. The constant movement of Carranza troops, no detachment being allowed to remain in one place for more than a few weeks at a time, is believed to have a close relation to the activities of Diaz and his followers.

Federal and local officials here are satisfied that attempts are being made on a fairly large and apparently organized scale to tamper with the loyalty of the Carranza commanders, but so far there has been no indication that such attempts have succeeded.



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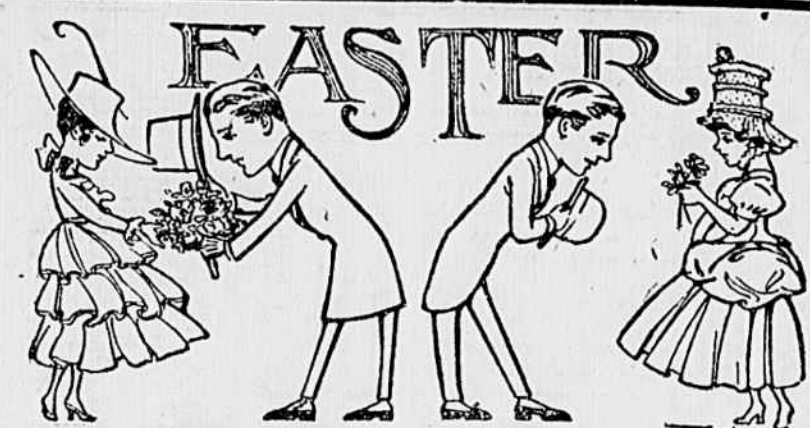
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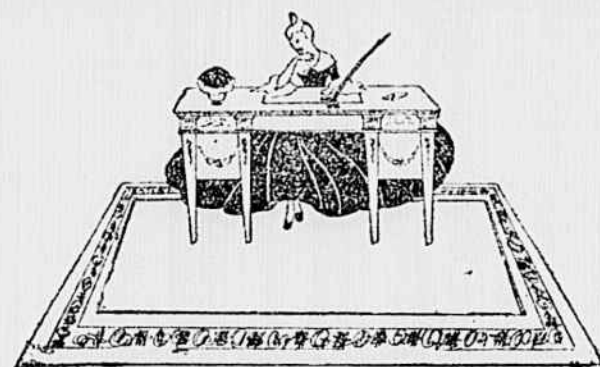
This vital subject is treated excellently by Frederick Halsey in the May issue of the "American Magazine."

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